The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A camera rotation drive module, comprising:

an external command button arranged on an external casing of a mobile terminal;

a motor unit mounted in the mobile terminal and driven by allowing the external command button to be pushed to rotate a lens tube;

a camera unit comprised of the lens tube, a lens, a sensor and a camera casing and mounted in the mobile terminal; and

a control unit for stopping the motor unit in response to an output value of the sensor;

wherein the lens is mounted on the lens tube, and the sensor is arranged at a position where the sensor can sense at least one projection formed on the lens tube when the lens is located at a predetermined position.

2. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 1, wherein the motor unit is driven after a user pushes the external command button and then a predetermined time Δt has elapsed.

3. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 1, wherein the sensor is a push switch.

4. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 1, wherein the sensor is a hall Integrated Circuit (IC), and the projection is a magnetic substance.

5. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 1, further comprising a stopper attached to the camera casing and a stopper attached to the projection.

6. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 1, wherein the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube; and

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube.

7. A method of rotating a lens of a camera, comprising the steps of:

(a) assigning a flag to a memory in a mobile terminal when power of the mobile terminal is turned on, and setting a value of the flag to "0";

(b) pushing an external command button mounted on an external casing of the mobile terminal;

(c) determining whether the flag value is "0" or "1";

(d) driving a motor counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt if the flag value is "0", while driving the motor clockwise after the time Δt if the flag value is "1";

(e) sensing at least one projection formed on a lens tube of the camera by a sensor arranged in a camera casing;

(f) stopping the motor;

(g) inverting the flag value, such as by setting "0" to "1" or by setting "1" to "0"; and

(h) repeatedly performing steps (b) to (g) after an external command button is pushed.

8. The camera lens rotating method according to Claim 7, wherein:

the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube; and

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

the camera casing has a lens parking button mounted thereon; and

the camera lens rotating method further comprises the steps of driving the motor counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt if a power off button or the lens parking button is pushed, and stopping the motor when an output value of the sensor is transitioned to low from high.

9. A camera rotation drive module, comprising:

an external command button arranged on an external casing of a mobile terminal;

a motor unit mounted in the mobile terminal and driven by allowing the external command button to be pushed to rotate a lens tube;

a camera unit comprised of the lens tube, a lens, two sensors and a camera casing and mounted in the mobile terminal; and

a control unit for stopping the motor unit in response to output values of the sensors;

wherein the lens is mounted on the lens tube, and the sensors are arranged at positions where the sensors can sense at least one projection formed on the lens tube when the lens is located at a predetermined position.

10. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 9, wherein the motor unit is driven after a user pushes the external command button and then a predetermined time Δt has elapsed.

11. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 9, wherein the sensors are push switches.

12. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 9, wherein the sensors are hall ICs, and the projection is a magnetic substance.

13. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 9, further comprising a stopper attached to the camera casing, another projection attached to the lens tube, and a stopper attached to the projection.

14. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 9, wherein the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube; and

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube.

15. A method of rotating a lens of a camera, comprising the steps of:

pushing an external command button mounted on an external casing of a mobile terminal;

checking an output value of a sensor (forward sensor) which outputs a high value when a lens faces a user;

if the output value of the forward sensor is high, performing the steps of driving a motor counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt, and sensing a projection by a sensor (backward sensor) which outputs a high value when the lens faces a direction away from the user and stopping the motor when the sensed value becomes high; and

if the output value of the forward sensor is low, performing the steps of driving the motor clockwise after a predetermined time Δt, sensing the projection by the forward sensor and stopping the motor if the sensed value becomes high, and returning to a standby state for input of an external command.

16. The camera lens rotating method according to Claim 15, wherein:

the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

the camera casing has a lens parking button mounted thereon; and

the camera lens rotating method further comprises the steps of driving the motor counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt if a power off button or the lens parking button is pushed, and stopping the motor when an output value of the sensor is transitioned to low from high.

17. A camera rotation drive module, comprising:

two external command buttons arranged on an external casing of a mobile terminal;

a motor unit mounted in the mobile terminal and driven by allowing one of the external command buttons to be pushed to rotate a lens tube;

a camera unit comprised of the lens tube, a lens, a sensor and a camera casing and mounted in the mobile terminal; and

a control unit for stopping the motor unit in response to an output value of the sensor;

wherein the lens is mounted on the lens tube, and the sensor is arranged at a position where the sensor can sense at least one projection formed on the lens tube when the lens is located at a predetermined position.

18. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 17, wherein the motor unit is driven after a user pushes the external command buttons and then a predetermined time Δt has elapsed.

19. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 17, wherein a first one of the two external command buttons generates a signal for causing the lens to face a user, and a second one thereof generates a signal for causing the lens to face a direction away from the user.

20. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 17, wherein the sensor is a push switch.

21. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 17, wherein the sensor is a hall IC, and the projection is a magnetic substance.

22. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 17, further comprising a stopper attached to the camera casing, another projection attached to the lens tube, and a stopper attached to the projection.

23. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 17, wherein the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube; and

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube.

24. A method of rotating a lens of a camera, comprising the steps of:

pushing one of two external command buttons;

if the pushed button is a forward command button, performing the steps of (a) moving to a standby state for input of an external command when an output value of a sensor is high, (b) driving a motor mounted in a mobile terminal clockwise after a predetermined time Δt when an output value of the sensor is low, (c) sensing at least one projection in the lens tube of the camera by the sensor arranged at a predetermined position in a camera casing to output a sensed value as a high value, (d) stopping the motor, and e) moving to a standby state for input of an external command; and

if the pushed button is a backward command button, performing the steps of (f) moving to a standby state for input of an external command when an output value of a sensor is high value when the lens faces a direction away from the user, is high, (g) driving the motor mounted in the mobile terminal counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt when an output value of the sensor is low, (h) sensing at least one projection in the lens tube of the camera by the sensor arranged at a predetermined position in the camera casing to output a sensed value as a high value, (i) stopping the motor, and (j) moving to a standby state for input of an external command.

25. The camera lens rotating method according to Claim 24, wherein:

the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

the camera casing has a lens parking button mounted thereon; and

the camera lens rotating method further comprises the steps of driving the motor counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt if a power off button or the lens parking button is pushed, and stopping the motor when an output value of the sensor is transitioned to low from high.

26. A camera rotation drive module, comprising:

two external command buttons arranged on an external casing of a mobile terminal;

a motor unit mounted in the mobile terminal and driven by the external command buttons to rotate a lens tube;

a camera unit comprised of the lens tube, a lens, two sensors and a camera casing and mounted in the mobile terminal; and

a control unit for stopping the motor unit in response to output values of the sensors;

wherein the lens is mounted on the lens tube, and the sensors are arranged at positions where the sensors can sense at least one projection formed on the lens tube when the lens is located at a predetermined position.

27. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 26, wherein the motor unit is driven after a user pushes the external command buttons and then a predetermined time Δt has elapsed.

28. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 26, wherein a first one of the two external command buttons causes the lens to face forward, and a second one thereof causes the lens to face backward.

29. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 26, wherein the sensors are push switches.

30. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 26, wherein the sensors are hall ICs, and the projection is a magnetic substance.

31. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 26, further comprising a stopper attached to the camera casing, another projection attached to the lens tube, and a stopper attached to the projection.

32. The camera rotation drive module according to Claim 26, wherein the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube; and

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube.

33. A method of rotating a lens of a camera, comprising the steps of:

pushing one of two external command buttons mounted on an external casing of a mobile terminal;

if the pushed button is a forward command button, performing the steps of (a) checking a present position of the lens and moving to a standby state for input of an external command when the lens is positioned to face forward at the present time, (b) driving a motor mounted in the mobile terminal clockwise when the lens is positioned to face backward at the present time, (c) sensing at least one projection in the lens tube of the camera by a forward sensor of two sensors arranged at predetermined positions in a camera casing, (d) stopping the motor, and (e) moving to a standby state for input of an external command; and

if the pushed button is a backward command button, performing the steps of (f) checking a present position of the lens and moving to a standby state for input of an external command when the lens is positioned to face backward at the present time, (g) driving a motor mounted in the mobile terminal counterclockwise when the lens is positioned to face forward at the present time, (h) sensing at least one projection in the

lens tube of the camera by a backward sensor of two sensors arranged at predetermined positions in the camera casing, (i) stopping the motor, and j) moving to a standby state for input of an external command.

34. The camera lens rotating method according to Claim 33, wherein:

the projection is formed so that an arc angle Z of the projection is $2a+b-Rs \leq Z \leq 180-Rs-d$, where:

2a is an arc angle of the camera lens;

b is an angle between a rear inner edge of the external casing and a horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

d is an angle between a forward inner edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

Rs is an angle between a rear outer edge of the external casing and the horizontal and transverse center line of the lens tube;

the camera casing has a lens parking button mounted thereon; and

the camera lens rotating method further comprises the steps of driving the motor counterclockwise after a predetermined time Δt if a power off button or the lens parking button is pushed, and stopping the motor when an output value of the sensor is transitioned to low from high.